## HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

NOTES FROM THE FARM, ROAD, TRACK AND STABLE.

Coming Race Meetings-The Yearlings at Ellerslie-Dr. Walton Buys Sister Windsor-Mr. Austin at Baleigh.

The forthcoming race meeting of the Richmond Riding and Driving Association forms an interesting theme for horse fanciers and others throughout the State.

Secretary P. S. A. Brine is receiving quite a number of enquiries daily regarding details from horsemen in other States meeting here will be the initial one of a five weeks' circuit, our dates being May 5 and 8, followed by Nerfelk, May 12 and 15, while the Gentlemen's Driving Park and Pimlico tracks at Baltimere are Park and Pimileo tracks at Baltimere are set down for May 15 and 25, and May 25 and 29; then Fleetwood Park, New York, drops into line and will give a big meeting June 2 and 5. It was doubtful for some time about a spring meeting being held by the Fimileo people, but it has been deflitely settled upon, and this w-liely-known and popular track will be well natronized as usual.

tude, affable and courteous at all times and possessed of an executive ability far

above the average.
Mr. Mariner will offer purses of \$400 air. Mariner will offer purses of \$400 each, and only harness races will take place. It is very likely that Frank B. Walker, of Indianapolis, whose work is generally considered as the best in the country, will officiate as starter throughout the circuit.

Capt. R. J. Hancock writes that the Capt. R. J. Hancock writes that the stallions, brood mares and coits at Ellerslie are in good health and doing nicely. The grand old sire, Eolus, son of imported Leamington and Fanny Washington, is twenty-eight, but still vigorous and hearty. Some six or eight mares will be bred to him this season. A half-dozen of the choicest vections on the farm are the choicest yearlings on the farm are from his loins. He commands a service

imported Billet; Lady Grace, dam of John
Cavanaugh, etc., and Sans Souci, dam of
Souci, Sourire, Souvenir, and grand dam
Section 2 Licenses required by

of full brothers and sisters to sterling performers and money winners. They are in nice condition, and will be sent North

In nice condition, and will be sent North and sold at Brooklyn in June.

The list includes a bay filly, by imported Charaxus, out of Eola, sister to Eole, Eon and St. Saviour: a brown filly, by Montfort, out of Miss Grace, sister to Diablo: a bay filly, by Montfort, out of Elite, sister to Eolan: a bay filly, by Eon, out of Helen, dam, of Elkton, Spartan, etc.; a chestnut filly, by Eon, out of Helen, dam, of Elkton, Spartan, etc.; a chestnut filly, by Eon, out of Helen, dam, of Elkton, Spartan, etc.; a chestnut filly, by Eon, out of Helment, etc.; a bay colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Ethie, dam of Hammie, Ether, etc.; a bay colt, by Eon, out of Vigilene, dam of Vigilant, and Harris; a bay colt, by Eolus, out of Calash, dam of Eolian; a bay colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Young Grace, sister to Diablo; a black colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Helmwind, sister to Elkton; a black colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Helmwind, sister to Elkton; a black colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Calais; a black coit, by imported Charaxus, out of Helmwind, sister to Elkton; a black colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Calais; a bay colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Cantey, sister to Eolian; a bay colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Eolee, dam of Leigh, and Chateau; Aurus, a black colt, by Eolus, out of Sample, dam of Jessie Taral, and Battledore; a bay colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Vicile, sister to by Eolus, out of Sample, dam of Jessle
Taral, and Battledore; a bay colt, by imported Charaxus, out of Vigile, sister to Harris, and Vigilant; a bay filly, by Eolus, out of Lady Grace, dam of John Cavanaugh; a chestnut filly, by imported Charaxus, out of Ninone, sister to Raymond G., Sam Keene, etc.; a chestnut colt, by Eolus, out of Mermaid; bay colt, by Eolus, out of Min, sister to Carroll, Blue Eolus, out of Nit, sister to Carroll, Blue Eolus, out of Nit, sister to Carroll, Blue Eolus, out of Russell, Charley Russell, etc.; a brown filly, by Eon, out of Monte teele, and Gustave; a bay colt, by imported The Sailor Prince, out of Guava.

Messrs, Garth & Coles, of Charlottes, ville, who purchased the bay horse Diabolus from Capt, R. J. Hancock, have placed him in training and will race him during the coming season. Diabolus is five years old and full brother to Diablo, winner of the Brooklyn handicap, and by Eolus, dam Grace Darling, by Jonesboro, second dam Ninette, sister to Planet, by Revenue, and third dam, the famous Nina, by Boston.

Capt, R. J. Hancock reports the following foals dropped at Ellersile Stud Farm this season: Clash, by Eolus, out of Caslash, (dam of Eolan); a bay filly, by Montfort and bred back; Ada Belle, (dam of Ma Belle, and Charakus, and bred back; Wilt (except Fails, and bred back; Ada Belle, (dam of Ma Belle, and Charakus, and bred back; Wilt (except Fails, and bred back; Ada Belle, (dam of Ma Belle, and Charakus, and bred back; Wilt (except Fails, and bred back; Ada Belle, (dam of Ma Belle, and Charakus, and bred back; Wilt (except Fails, and bred back; Wilt (except Fail

of Ma Belle, and Charade,) by Eolus, a bay colt, by imported Charaxus, and bred back; Elite, (sister of Eolian, and dam of Capstone), by Eolus, a bay filly, by imported Charaxus, and bred back; Heimwind, (sister to Elkton,) by Eolus, out of Helen, by Alroy, a chestnut filly, by imported Charaxus, and bred back; Calais, by Mont &Or, a chestnut filly, by Eon,

Cerise, by imported Moccasin, out of Lizzie Lucas, by imported Australian, has at her side a bay colt, full brother to the derful Morello, by Eclus; mare bred

Hunt Club, composed of Capt. Phil. Haxall, J. T. Anderson, Dr. Chas. I. Siegel, W. M. Leathley, and Harry C. Beattle, have arranged a very attractive programme for the second annual race meeting of the club, to be held at Chan-tilly, the home of Mr. S. H. Hancock, aster of hounds, near the city. The ces will come on Saturady, May 24, and eccde but a few days those of the Richmond Riding and Driving Associa-tion, so that those who bring horses from a distance may remain over and start at

Mr. H. A. Moorhead, who has the good stallion Hustler Russell, 2:12 1-4, at Butstallion Hustier Russell, 2:121-4, at But-ler, Pa., writes me that the bay son of Lord Russell and Greandine has wintered nicely, and is in better shape even than last season. He will be bred to a few mares, and then shaped up for a cam-paign, and Mr. Moorhead looks for him to pace to a record of 2:10, or better. Some very promising rolts, by Hustler

Some very promising colts, by Hustler Russell, are owned by gentlemen here, and the bay stallion himself is well thought of. Russell, are owned by general and a dathe bay stallion himself is well thought of. He was kept by Mr. C. B. McDonald, of Blacksburg, Va., during 1894, who brought him here and won the free-for-all trot and pace at the State Fair, in straight heats, stepping the third in 2:181-2, and establishing a new track record, though later the same afternoon, Barney Demarest drove the bay pacing gelding, Rebus, a mile against time in 2:181-2.

In addition to Hustler Russell, Mr. Moorhead will train Esther, 2:261-2, by Strathmore, Jack B., 2:291-4, by Annapolis, Butler Chief, 2:25, by Reveille: Edith G. by Aimonedo, dam, by Red Wilkes; bay mare, by Egthorne, 2:121-2, black colt, by Time Onward; chestnut colt, by Ah There, 2:181-2, and brown colt, by Butler Chief.

Mr. Jas, F. Scott writes me that he is

of Jnc. R. Gentry should spring. As a part owner of the latter stallion, Mr. Scott became well-known to horsemen all over the country. He is a native of North Carolina, and his old home is at Frank-linton, near Raleigh.

Nearly all of the Whithy brood mares were in foal this season to the farm stallions Norfolk. Egwood and Bourbon Baron. Of the new crop of foals on the place the sprightlest of the lot is the filly, by Norfolk, out of Miss Lassiter. She is a handsome bay, and full sister to Miss Lassiter, 2:121-4. The bay filly, by Norfolk, out of Fresty Maid, is a likely one also, but takes to the trot, though the fast mare Halo, out of the same dam, the fast mare Halo, out of the same dan pacer and carned a record of 2:151-4

The noted black stallion Temple Bar, 2:17 3-4 has been leased by his owner, Dr. M. S. Sale, of Lexington, Ky., to R. S. n of 1896. Temple Bar was kept here by Mr. John W. Sale, during the fall and winter of 1893 and and served a few mares. Iron Bar. 2:13.3-4, son of the fa-Sale, again this year. BROAD ROCK,

#### STATE REVENUE LAWS.

Important Changes by the Last Legisla-

ture as to Liquor Licenses. Colonel Morton Marye, the Auditor of The Norfolk meeting, which will come
The Norfolk meeting, which will come
The Norfolk meeting, which will come
off at John Mariner's track, is under the
able management of Mr. Ed. S. Hedges,
secretary of the Fleetwood track. He is
secretary of the Fleetwood track. He is
known as a "hustler" of the first magniknown as a "hustler" and the secretary of the research of taxes, etc.,
by the act amendatory thereof, approvofficers in this State, calling attention to the changes made in the act of Murch 6, 180, for the assessment of taxes, etc., by the act amendatory thereof, approv-

fee of \$500, and no return privilege is granted. His son Eon, imported Charaxus, and Montfort, by imported Mortemer, are stud companions to the aged brown stallion, whose name will be prominent in turf annals for generations.

The mares in foal to him are Corise, dam of Morello; Tillie Russell, dam of Russell, Harry Russell, etc.; Sample, dam of Jessie Taral, Battledore, etc. Nita, by imported Billet; Lady Grace, dam of John

Section 2 Licenses required by the preceding section shall be obtained in accordance with the provisions of section five hundred and thirty-five of the Code of Virginia. of Virginia, or of an act entitled an act to prescribe the mode of applying for and obtaining a license (other than a license for which the certificate of a court is for which the certificate of a court is required by law before it is granted), the tax an which but for this act would be fifty dollars or more were it issued for the period of one year, as the case may be, except those required in the follow-ing classes of cases: Class I.—License to sell by retail, or a mait floure saloon, or an ordinary.

mait liquor saloon, or an ordinary. Class II.-License to sell wine, ardent canal boat, ship, barge, or other ves-sel, at any wharf or landing, or upon any river, creek, sound, or any of the other waters of this Commonwealth (other than vessels regularly engaged in plying the waters of the Atlantic ocean). Class III. License to sample liquor merchants. The first class can only be granted on

the certificate of the county or corpo-ration or hustings court of the county or city where the business for such license is required is proposed to be con-

the business for which the license is desired, the place where it is proposed to be prosecuted, and the amount required by law to be paid for the privilege of such license. Upon such application shall be endorsed the scrifficate of the treasurer of such county or city that the amount so required has been deposited with him by the applicant in gold or silver coin. United States treasury notes or national bank notes, and such certificate shall also state whether or not coupons purporting to be cut from bonds. tilicate shall also state whether or not coupons purporting to be cut from bonds of this State were tendered to the treasurer by the applicant at the time of deposit aforesaid and accepted by him for identification and verification, according to law or according to the facts there shall be endorsed upon such application the certificate of the treasurer that courses were tendered to him for the whole the certificate of the treasurer that cou-pons were tendered to him for the whole or any part of the amount so required, and that such coupons (specifying the amount thereof), have been duly verified, and if tendered for part only, that the balance of the amount so required has been deposited with him in gold or silver coin, United States treasury notes, or

national bank notes.
Section 7. The amount to be paid for a license for the privilege of seiling by wholesale wine, ardent spirits, malt liqwholesale wine, ardent spirits, mait liquors, or any mixture of any of them,
shall be three hundred and fifty dollars;
provided, however, that if any wholesale
dealer shall desire the privilege of selfing mait liquors only the specific amount
to be paid by him for the privilege shall
be one hundred and fifty dollars
Section 8. The specific sum which shall
be paid for the privilege of selfing by retall wine, ardent spirits, mait liquors, or
any mixture of any of them, shall be in
the country, or in towns under five
one thousand inhabitants or less, or upon
any vessel, one hundred dollars, or in

any vessel, one hundred dollars, or in cities or towns or villages exceeding one thousand inhabitants two hundred dol-

thousand inhabitants two hundred dol-lars, except that where a person sells under malt license mait liquors only, in the country ero in towns under five thousand inhabitants, he shall be requir-ed to pay the specific sum of forty dol-lars for such privilege.

Section 19. The specific sum which shall be paid for the privilege of keep-ing an ordinary, which privilege shall in-clude the privilege of selling wine, ar-dent suirits, and mait liquors in such ordent spirits, and malt lquors in such or-dinary, to be drunk where sold, and shall include the privilege of seiling the same, or any mixture of any of them, by retail not to be drunk where sold, shall read as Mr. Jas. F. Scott writes me that he is now domiciled at the Creighton Faren, near Lexington, Ky., which he recently purchased for Mr. J. E. Bathgate, of Newark, N. J. There are three hundred acres in the place, which is eight miles from Lexington. The stabling accommodations will be enlarged, and a first-class much pleased with Ashland Wilkes, and from this privilege; and in either case there shall be paid tor this privilege an additional sum equal to eight per centum of the stud.

Among recent purchases are twenty-five high class brood mares, among them Neva feeley, 2.20 1-4, by Herschel. These will be mated with Ashland Wilkes, and from them performers approaching the calibre

such annual value from two thousand dollars and upwards, to be ascertained as provided in the next section.

Section II. Any person who shall for compensation furnish lodging and diet to travellers, sojourners, or boarders in his house, or provender for a horse feeding in his stable or on his tand (except a drove of live stock and persons attending it), and sell by retail wine, spiri, sus or mait liquors, or any mixture of them, shall be deemed to keep an ordinary, and shall constantly provide the same with lodgings and diet for travellers, and, unless it be dispensed with by the court, with stabling and provender or pasturage and provender for their horses; the amount to be required to be pasturage and provender for their horses; the amount to be required to be paid for the privilege of keeping an ordiamount of such rent, or what would be a fair rent therefor. And if the said proprietor or tenant refuse to state the same when so required he shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars. Any person who shall keep an ordinary without a license shall pay a fine of not less than thirty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each day he may continue the same, but where the ordinary shall be kept open for but part of the year the tax shall be apportioned according to the time it is kept open.

Section 12. Any licensed wholesale liquor dealer may also obtain a license as a retail flouor dealer upon the payment thereof of one-half the amount required in section four of chapter two of this act, and shall comply with all the provisions of chapter of the payment of the provisions of chapter of the payment of this act, and shall comply with all the provisions of chapter of the payment of this act. amount of such rent, or what would b

four of chapter two of this act, and shall comply with all the provisions of chap-ter two of this act. Section 13. The amount which each keeper of a mait liquor saloon shall be required to deposit and pay for such privilege shall be forty dellars in the country or in toward of one thousand incountry or in towns of one thousand in-habitants or less, and sixty dollars in-cities and towns having over one thou-sand inhabitants.

sand inhabitants.
Section 23. Any person violating any
of the provisions of or failing to comply with any of the requirements of
chapter two of this act shall, unless when otherwise provided herein, he deem-ed guilty of a misdemeaner and be fitted not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence, and

sixty days, Section 24. Any person who shall sel Section 24. Any person who shall sell or offer to sell wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, eider, or any mixture of any of them, by sample or other representation, or any agent for the sale or collection of orders for wine, ardent spirits, malt liquors, elder, or any mixture of any of them by sample or description. shall be deemed to be a sample liquor merchant. A sample liquor merchant ilicense shall be a personal privilege, and shell not be transferable, nor shall any license shall be a personal privilege, and shall not be transferable, nor shall any abatement of the sum required to be paid be allowed. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall sell or offer to sell, in violation of this section, shall pay a fine of five hundred dollars for the first offence and six hundred dollars for each succeeding offence, the informer to receive one-half of the fine so collected. No person, firm, or corporation licensed receive one-half of the accordance of the authorized to sell except to some person, firm, club, or corporation licensed under some section of the accordance of the accordance

of this chapter.
Section 25. The amount to be paid for the privilege of doing business as a sample liquor merchant shall be three hundred and fifty dollars, and no person, firm, or corporation shall permit any person except a duly authorized agent or salesman to sell under their license. or salesman to sell under them had been to otherwise than for their exclusive use and benefit. No agent or salesman shall be permitted to sell, or offer to sell, as aforesaid except he have with him at the time the license granted to the person, firm, or corporation for whom he acts, which license shall state the name of the person, firm, or corporation to whom the license was granted and the varme of the agent or salesman using the whom the license was granted and the name of the agent or salesman using the same, and also a duly executed power of attorney, constituting him such agent or salesman, which license and power of attorney shall be exhibited whenever required by any officer of the law or private citizen. For every agent or salesman employed to sell as aforesaid there shall be paid three hundred and fifty dollars. Sales of wine, ardent spirits malt filluors, chier, er any mixture of any of them, by sample shall be limited to sale by wholesale. Nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed

any of them, by sample shall be limited to sale by wholesale. Nothing in this or the preceding section shall be construed to require any licensed wholesale liquor dealer, who has paid his license as such (an amount of not less than three hundred and fifty dollars) to pay an additional amount for selling or offering to sell by example either by himself or agents: provided, that every such agent shall first apply to the court of some city for the certificate hereinbefore required. No person, firm, or corporation; and any person, firm, or corporation; and any person, firm, or corporation; and any person, firm, or corporation who shall so hire or allow the use of such license to any other person, firm, or corporation; and the person, firm, or corporation who shall so hire or allow the use of such license to any other person, firm, or corporation using such license shall forfeit such license; and the person, firm, or corporation using such license shall pay a fine of three hundred and fifty dollars for each offence; provided, that this and the last preceding section shall not apply to any person licensed as a manufacturer under section fourteen of this chapter.

2. This act shall be in force from its

chapter. 2. This act shall be in force from its

### LADY SHOLTO DOUGLAS. The Erstwhile Variety Stage Actress in the List of the "Elect."

A cause of ugly if not very serious international irritation was the marriage some months ago of Miss Loretta Addis, daughter of a Calfornia woman, who was equally at home on the variety stage and behind the washtub, to Lord Shelto Douglas, well known as the son of the Marquis of Queensberry. Eccentric as the noble family of the latter gentleman are, they could not stand the alliance of the son with the somewhat plebeian and very gay Miss Loretta, and their disap-proval was marked in various ways. Now, however, there are indications of a different state of affairs, and these are to be found in 'Debrett's Peerage for

This hook contains the list of England's cleets Last year Lady Francis Hope, formerly May Yohe, the American actress, was omitted from this volume. However, this year she is duly recorded ps 'Lady Francis,' and Lady Shalto Douglas, of California, also appears for the first time as an acknowledged member of the nobility. This is taken as proof that the Douglas and Queensberry families have acquiesced in the union of Miss Loretta Addis and Lord Sholto Douglas, as last year it was through the influence of the Newcastle family that the name of Lady Francis Hope did not appear. This is resarded as an undoubted triumph for Ladies Sholto Douglas and Francis Hope. Inside goasip has it, however, that while a part of the family of Lord Sholto have been mollified and official circles are at least silent, the old Marquis is still unappeased. In a recent letter to a friend he says he allowed Lord Sholto fi200 (L500) yearly, as he did all his younger sons. He adds: "If my sons go to distant lands and choose to marry music-hall singers withou my consent, they must take the consequences." This book contains the list of England's

## GENERAL R. E. COLSTON,

A Distinguished Old Soldier at R. E. Lee Camp Reme.

PENT SEVERAL YEARS IN EGYPT.

And Talks Interestingly of the Abyssinians and Their Wars-Knight Commander of the Turkish Order of

the Osmanich-His Career

While speaking to Mr. Greer H. Baugh-While speaking to Mr. Greer H. Baughman, of the Baughman Stationery Congany, the other day about matters concerning the Soldiers' Home, that general man mentioned the fact to me that one of its inmales, General R. E. Coisson, had been living for a number of years in Egypt, and was, therefore, in a position to give some very interesting information in regard to the Soudan, which information would be so much more variable at this time, since the Italian government had met with a dismal failure in its attempt to gather laurels by making war on Abyselnia. I at once concludated to call on General Coiston at the very first opportunity and request him to erst opportunity and request him to appart of his knowledge whatever he aight choose to may before the readers of the Times.

When I paid a visit to the Soldiers' Home a day or two ago, and announced at the office that I desired to meet General Colston, I was at once shown to a sat little room in the hospital, on the right-hand side of the corridor, on the round floor. There I found the old solder sitting in an easy-pair, and after iller sitting in an easy-chair, and after presenting my letter of introduction from Mr. Greer H. Baughman, I was received in the most cordial manner. I very soon escertained that the General is a gentleman of rather unusual knowledge, and



GENERAL R. E. COLSTON (In the costume of the Egyption army.

on his feet, which were swollen considerably, and at night he was compelled to take morphine to be rellayed to some extent of his great pain. The use of this drug, however, nauscated him in the morning so much that it took away his appetite almost entirely. I sat with General Colston, and while he did not complain in the least, yet I could tell from the frequent moving about of his body that he was a great sufferer.

When I explained to General Colston the object of my visit, and requested him to give me whatever portion of his experience in Airica he was willing to be published in the columns of The Times he very readily and kindly consented.

THE ABYSSINIANS.

"It is a well-established principle," said General Colston, "that when a country is occupied by barbarous savages, a civilized nation has a right to take possession of it, and on that ground Africa has been divided among the civilized nations of Europe. There seems to me, however, no pretext for an invasion of Abyssinia by Italy upon any such ground The Abyssinian people, or rather its monarchy, date back from the time of Solomon. They claim that their royal house descended from Menelek, the son of the Queen of Sheba by Solomon, and until the last twenty or thirty years that family has reigned over the land. These the last twenty or thirty years that family has reigned over the land. These peopled first became partly christianized by the disciple St. Mark, in the second century, and they were finally christianized under the disciple St. George, the patron saint of England, in the fourth century. For sixteen hundred years these people, who are not over four millions in pepulation, have resisted the pressure of Mahomedanism and paganism. They have remained Christians and retained their churches, eathsdrais, schools, and cities. They have a last twenty or thirty years paganism. They have remained Christians, and retained their churches, cathsdrals, schools, and cities. They have a written history, which goes back about sixteen hundred years, but which is in possession of the priests. They are of Semitte origin, as their features rhow, have handsome forms, and are well built. "When the Arabs conquered Egypt, in the seventh century, they became neighbors to Abyssinia. Later, when the Turks conquered Egypt, in 1517, they overran Abyssinia, and destroyed its sities and churches, but were finally driven out. On what ground should Italy now pretend the right of taking possession of their territory? They are not savages; they are certainly more than half-civilized. They are Christians, and, though it may be said that their form of Christianity is debased and corrunt, it is very little inferior to the Greek Church, which it resembles very much. They achieved the strongledge allegiance to the Kentle Parkey and the strongledge allegiance to th which it resembles very much. They acknowledge allegiance to the Kontie Fa-

patriarch dies they send to Egypt to obtain another. Ever since the Italians invaded Alys-"Ever since the Hallans invaded Mys-sinia, I expected their defeat, and whon it did come, it was a terrible on: When I was in the Egyptian army I was sent in command of an expedition into Kor-dufan, about four hundred miles west of in command of an expendition into condufan, about four hundred miles west of
the Nile, and while I was there, the
Khedive thought he would settle the
question about the disputed boundary
province of Bogos by sending two
detachments, one of 2.500 men, and
two batteries of six field guns each,
and the other of about 1,100 men.
The first detachment was commanded
by a Danish colonel named Arrendrup,
the other by Munzinger Pasha. The
Abyssinians just wiped them out, and
none of them came back. The Khedive,
who had not been dreaming of defeat,
then thought that his honor was concerned, especially as he had hoped that a victory in Abyssinia would send up the
value of the Egyptian bonds. He sent
an army of 15,000 men, regular Egyptian
seldlers, under a Circassian general, with
General Loring as chief of staff, and quite soldiers, under a Circassian general, with General Loring as chief of staff, and quite a large number of American officers on the various staff positions.
THE EGYPTIAN SOLDIERS.

triarch in Egypt, and when their own

"The Egyptian soldiers are as perfectly drilled, uniformed, armed, and equipped as any European army. Their discipline Baby Rescued From an Eagle by a Dog.

LEXINGTON. KY., March 22.—Yesterday afternoon a large gray eagle tried to
earry off the two-year-old son of William
Stone, while the child was playing in his
father's front yard, near Lackey, in Knott
county. The eagle descended from the
top of Jones Fork Mountain, and had
alighted on the child, when Mr. Stone's
the native officers, who would not listen
to the suggestions of the Americans who
to had been sent there expressly to advise
them, the campaign resulted in a most
fearful defeat. Only one battle was
fought; the Egyptian generals and Prince
Hassan fled from the field before the battile was fairly engaged, and took refuge
in a large fort and entrenched camp,
to constructed by Colonel S. H. Lockett,
formerly of the Confederate army. The
troops did not break into a rout, but they
made their way into the fort as soon as

Baby Rescued From an Eagle by a Dog.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 22.—Yesterday afternoon a large gray eagle tried to
carry off the two-year-old son of William
Stone, while the child was playing in his
father's front yard, near Lackey, in Knott
county. The eagle descended from the
top of Jones Fork Mountain, and had
alighted on the child, when Mr. Stone's
large Newfoundland dog grabbed the bird
by the neck, and almost killed it. The
child was badly injured on the left shoulder, and one of its eyes was put out.
Mr. Stone, who was near by, arrived in
time to assist the dog in killing the
cagle, and loosened the bird's talous from
his little boy's clothes. The bird measured six and a half feet from tip to tip.
The child will recover,—St. Louig GlobeDemocrate

seible, leaving 3,000 dead on the field, id no wounded, in about an hour's bat-

tic.

"King John, of Abyssinis, had about 40,000 cavairy, for nearly all their troops are mounted, armed with sabre and lance and a great variety of fire-arms, among which were several thousand Tower muskets, and two batteries of field guns, left by the British as a present to King John when they withdrew from Abyssinia, as a reward for joining them against King Theodore.

as he is called by his people, is a ruler over many petty kings, like the feudul lords in England and Europe. If the Negous has been a just ruler, he can easily raise 200,000 men for an army, or easily raise 200,000 men for an army, or about one-tenth of the population, for ail his people are native-warriors and fighters. But Theodore had been a perfect tyrant, and when the British invaded Abyssinia, these petty kings refused to help him, and the British having spent about nine million pounds sterling to gain the neutrality or help of these chiefs, Theodore was unafile to bring over 2,000 men against the British itence resulted his easy defeat, and King John became Emperor or Negous in his place.

After the Egyptian army had taken refuge in the fortifications, the Abyssin-ians besieged them. They had all the artiflery and the Remington rifes captur-ed from Arrendrup and Munzinger. Fored from Arrendrup and Munzinger. For-tunately all supplies necessary to sup-port the army for several months were in the fort, which was also provided with a number of wells. Besides, the Egyptians had an immense amount of am-The Egyptians fought well enough, but they finally found that flight was impos-sible and submission almost equally so. END OF THE KHEDIVE,

END OF THE KHEDIVE.

"After remaining around the fort for many days, the Abyssinians collected a large number of cattle, which they drove against the breastworks as a cover to themselves, hoping that the Egyptians would exhaust their ammunition on the cattle, but the supply was too large. The end of the difficulty was that the Egyptians were very glad to be allowed to leave the country with their arms and baggage. This expedition, which the Khedive hoped would bring up the price of the Egyptian bonds, had just the contrary effect. It was the beginning of the end, and two years later the Khedive was compelled to abdicate.

"There is a great similarity between the Egyptian and Italian expeditions. The Italian government also believed that the price of the Italian bonds would rise if the expedition was a success, instead of which the Italian army lost lu1000 out of 18,000 men, and it is estimated that it would cost twenty-four million pounds of sterling to fit out another expedition with any hope of success, an expense which the Italian government is not able to bear.

"After the campaign was over, in

pedition with any hope of success, an expense which the Italian government is not able to bear.

"After the campaign was over, in March, 1876, I came back from the west of the Nile, and at Cairo met all my comrades who had been in the Abyssinian campaign, and they gave me a great deal of information as to the country and the people. The country is exceedingly productive, and has every variety of climate from the plains up to the snow-line. War and hunting wild beasts is the occupation of the men, while agriculture is pursued by the women. They have that spirit of independence, which characterizes the mountaineers. They raise multitudes of horses and cattle, and can live on very little; they therefore do not require trains of supplies, like the European armies. They are just as indomitable soldiers and fighters as the Bedouins, who defeated and drove back the Brutish army under Woolsley, so ignominiously. If the Italian government is well advised its troops will leave that country, which they had no right to invade. I do not believe that 100,000 of the best Italian troops could conquer Abyssinia, with its natural fortifications in the mountains."

"From the dispatches published during the past few days, it can be seen that

"From the dispatches published dur ing the past few days, it can be seen that the savage barbarian King Menelek trusting to the floods that will make the trusting to the floods that will make the plains untenable for months to come, has gone up into the highlands to perform his Easter devetions, like a good Christian, and is entertaining for the restoration of peace and for the ransom of the Italian prisoners. This may be considered rather out of the customs of civilized warfare, but why should it be more so than exacting a war indemnity of 5,000 millions of francs, as was done by Germany at the end of the Franco-Prussian war?

"As to the proposed expedition of an

by Germany at the end of the Franco-Prussian war?

"As to the proposed expedition of an Exprisan army of 10,000 men. commanded by English officers to reconquer a part of the Egyptian Soudan, when one remembers the tremendous failure of a British army of some 12,000 men, who did not succeed in their attempt to rescue Gordon, it seems as if this adventure must end in a worse failure. It is true the Anglo-Egyptian army will not be handicapped by being commanded by Woolsey in person, yet unless the character of the Egyptian Felahin has changed enormously since that day, no fighting is to be done out there. They are the weakest men on the face of the earth, they don't want to fight anybody; they have no desire to win the Mahomedan paradise, and they will break at the first onset of the wild Bedouins, who drove back the British, and leave the unfortunate British officers to be massacred."

This ended the interview with General Colston about his experience while living in Africa. When I asked him to kindly give me some information as to his entire life, the General made the following statement:

GENERAL COLSTON'S CAREER.

"I graduated at the Virginia Military subsequently remained as a professor. Institute, where I subsequently remained as a professor. For the ten years preceding the late war I was a colleague of Stonewall Jackson. I fought under Longstreet from Yorktown to Richmond, and later I commanded the old Stonewall Division at Chancellorsville. Subsequently I served under Beauregard at Charleston, Savannah, and later at Petersburg, I was commanding at Lynchburg at the time of the surrender. Some years later I was offered a position on the general staff of the Egyptian army, and I remained in that country for six years. I received a decoration of Knight Commander of the Turkish Order of the Osmanich for distinguished service. I am now spending the last days of my life in great suffering at the Camp Lee Soldiers' Home, Richmond, Va." GENERAL COLSTON'S CAREER.

In conclusion General Colston said that he formerly did a good deal of writing, but that now, owing to the numbness and stiffness of his fingers, he can write but very little.

At my urgent request General Colston

At my urgent request General Colaton loaned me his photograph, showing him in his Egyptian uniform, wearing the decoration of Knight Commander of the Turkish Order of the Osmanieh, and of which the above likeness is a reproduc-

On my return to the office of the Sol-diers' Home I learned that General R. E. Colston was admitted to the Home on September 25, 1894, and is now in his soventy-first year. He has been paralyzed from the hips down, and for years has been unable to make a step. He hears his sufferings patiently, and never utters

Baby Rescued From an Eagle by a Dog.

HUMAN BROTHERHOOD.

The Idea Repulsive to the Average Civilized Man. But to the average civilized man the

notion of human brotherhood is not only dismaying, it is repulsive, as the physical contact of a stranger would be. We are all, by our difference of traditions and conditions, more or less aliens to onanother-"infinitely repellant particles," like the sentences of Emerson. When we meet an unknown fellow-man our in-stinct, if not to "heave half a brick" at meet an unknown fellow-man our instinct, if not to "heave half a brick" at
him, is to have nothing to do with him,
because we do not know him; we wish to
shun and to shirk him. But if we meet
an unknown fellow-man in good society,
we behave decently to him, because fae
ideal of society is equality among guests
and between hosts and guests. We have
to suppose that he is something like ourselves, or he would not be in good society; and so we consent to endure him, and
when we have been civil to him, we find
that we like him a little; we like him
greatly if it appears that he is of like aspirations and endeavors with ourselves.
In any case, we make a show of liking
him, for any show of disliking him would
be vulgar. But the only terms of great
liking are parity of aspiration and endeavor.

deavor.
Without this we cannot have fraternity. Without this we cannot have fraternity, and when we have this we shall have a brotherhood liberated from those irksome burdens and galling ties which society now inflicts upon natural brotherhood. Society does this ignorantly, of course, in a conception of the family which is a survival of the times when one family was adverse to another, when each was the germ of an unfriendly gens, tribe, can, and each of its embattled members might not so unjustly be made to answer for all the others.

But in civilization the individual, not the family, has been found to be the so cell unit; he is precious, and it is he who is regarded. He is regarded in and for himself, and not because he is akin to this, that, or the other one. If he does wrong, he is punished, and none of his kin are made to suffer through the state as they are in barbarous countries, where the innocent kindred of a public enemy have their eyes put out when he is put to death. In this the state shows itself more humane than society, which still regards the family as the unit is of ar and odgings for the next five as to defame a man if his brother errs, But in civilization the individual, not

himself goes wrong. Secrety still recog-nizes fraternity only in the nateral sense, and has yet to learn that any love be-tween brothers is altogether supernatur-al, and not an instinct, like the love of Fraternity is supernatural, as all civil-

and to defame all his brethren if the man

Fraternity is supernatural, as all civility is. The man was an animal and natural; now he is a citizen and supernatural, so far as he is civilized. What we may do is to civilize him so thoroughly that this fraternal feeling will impart itself to all homanity. At present the most of men do not wish to share in the blessings of supernatural fraternity has hood of blood, which they did not choose or seek, they often break away as soon as they can, and treat their brothers on a business footing. They buy and sell with them; they lend and horrow, and take and give usury, or if, for shame's sake, they do not, they secretly feel defranded. They live apart from one another, and keep their families separate. If one brother prospers beyond the others they are suspicious of him, and justinger at the bottom of his heart he knows that they are no longer his equals, and that they are no longer his equals. And fears that they will some time put him to shame before his equals. We all thought it very droll when the new rich man ceased to ask his brother to dinner, and said. "One must draw the line someman ceased to ask his ordered to and said, "One must draw the line somewhere." But we all felt the loke the more because in our secret souls we had the potentiality of the same meanness.—
W. D. Howells, in the April Century.

Dangerous Marauders.

"Have you fastened the windows, dear?" she asked as they were about to retire

for the night.

"No: what's the use? I gave you the last dollar I had to buy that bat, and we needn't fear burg'ars.

"But they might sit down on my hat, you know."—Detroit "Free Press."

ces can you give"

Counterfeiter "Please, your Honor, I needed the money to pay for my lodg-

# YOU CAN SAVE 25 per cent.

On YOUR GROCERIES, and get the BEST quality from

# S. ULLMAN'S SON'S,

1820-1822 East Main and 506 East Marshall. 'Phone 316.

5 1-4 pounds Best Granulated Sugar for 25c. Navy Beans, 5c. quart. Irish Potatoes, 10c. peck, or 35c. bushel. Canned Tomatoes and Corn, 5c. Fresh Cream Crackers, 6c, pound. Small California Hams, 7c. pound.

3 Cans Table Peaches for 25c. 1-pound bars Best Laundry Soap, 3c. 4 pounds Fancy California Evaporated Peaches

for 25c. Fat Mackerel, 15c, dozen. Large Lake Fish, 15c. dozen. Patent Family Flour, 24c. bag. 2 Cans French Peas for 25c.

Best quality California Apricots and Peaches, 12c. can. Silver King. Minnesota Patent Family Flour,

Good Mixed Tea, 20c. pound. This is a regular 25c. bag.

40c. Tea. 10-pound pail Home-Made Jelly for 30c.

New Raisins, 4c. pound. Good Carolina Rice, 3c. pound. Virginia Buckwheat, 2c. pound, or 13 pounds for 25c.

Corn-Meal, 11c. peck, or 44c. bushel. Imported Macaroni, 4 pounds for 25c. New Labrador 1896 catch Herrings, 6c, dozen. Small Sugar-Cured Shoulders, 7c. pound. 2-pound package Best Quality Rolled Oats, 8c.

package. 3-pound can Apple Butter for 9c. Fresh Rolled Oats, 3c. pound. Buttermilk Soap, 3 cakes to a box, 7c. box. Home-Made Preserves, 5c. pound.

Oil Sardines, 3c. box. Evaporated Dried Peaches, 5c. pound. Extra quality Dried Apples, 2 pounds for 5c. Jap brand Roasted Coffee, in 1-pound papers-Java and Laguayra-20c. pound.

Large cans Thistle Tomatoes, 6c. And a house full of Bargains. Gall for our Price-List.



Special Bargains NEW '95 BICYCLES

From \$50 to \$85.

Second-Hand Columbias, as good as new, \$65. Second-Hand Hartfords from \$30 to \$50. Second-Hand Ramblers from \$25 to \$60. Second-Hand in other makes from \$25 to \$60.

# Bicycle School at First Regiment Armory.

T. W. Tignor's Sons, 1312 EAST MAIN STREET.